

Employee says FBI issued

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warning on JFK plot

During his visit to Dallas on Sept. 11, Walter underwent a polygraph examination concerning his statements about the alleged teletype's existence, but the expert examiner concluded the test results were inconclusive.

The examiner's report, commissioned by this newspaper, stated in part: "Although ... Mr. Walter's polygraph charts contain criteria indicative of deception it is the examiner's position that the polygraph examination

is inconclusive."

The examiner, William B. Burnham, stated in the report that the indications of deception in Walter's chart may have been caused by the potentially incriminating questions.

The questions posed to Walter were: "Did you actually receive an official teletype at the New Orleans FBI office on Nov. 17, 1963, alerting the FBI to a possible assassination of the president in Dallas?"

"To the best of your knowledge was this an authentic teletype transmitted from the FBI headquarters in Washington, D.C.?"

Walter answered "yes" to both questions.

At Walter's request, he was examined only as to his personal knowledge of the alleged teletype and whether he believed it to be authentic. Other relevant questions, those concerning his actual possession of the purported document, were deleted from the examination.

Originally, Walter was to have been questioned at length in conjunction with a photostat of the alleged teletype, but he failed to provide the copy during his visit and has not delivered it yet.

Mention of the alleged teletype surfaced briefly in 1963 during New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's unsuccessful attempt to investigate and his alleged role in a conspiracy to prosecute businessman Clay Shaw for his alleged role in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy, which Garrison claimed was hatched in New Orleans.

At that time, Garrison appeared during a network television program with an affidavit from Mark Lane, a self-styled assassination investigator, which stated such a teletype had moved from FBI headquarters five days before Kennedy's death.

The affidavit stated Lane had spoken with Walter in late 1967 and that the ex-FBI employee told him of the message. Lane repeated this in a Washington press conference Tuesday.

But Walter told The Times Herald he never disclosed the teletype's existence to Lane, and that shortly after he heard of the Garrison remarks he voluntarily appeared in the New Orleans FBI office to deny any part of the incident.

The FBI, however, initiated an investigation of Garrison's statement, according to FBI sources, and eventually interviewed 53 agents and other personnel in the office. The probe turned up no evidence to substantiate the allegations. FBI officials have stated.

According to FBI Director Clarence M. Kelly's statement Tuesday, Walter also stated to agency officials and the New Orleans U.S. Attorney, Louis LaCour, in 1968 that he had no

knowledge of nor did he have possession of such a document.

Walter asserted, however, that in the 1968 investigation he was never questioned about whether the Lane and Garrison remarks were true, only about his possible role as the source of the affidavit.

Walter last Wednesday personally delivered his allegations to FBI Deputy Associate Director James B. Adams during a conference telephone call routed through The Times Herald switchboard.

"I will swear to a grand jury, to Clarence Kelley or to anyone else that I did receive a teletype," Walter said. "It was dated Nov. 17, 1963 and it did say there would be an attempt on Kennedy's life in Dallas."

"I do know, of personal knowledge, other individuals in the New Orleans office who saw this, helped me find it and discussed it with me. We can go to grand juries until we're blue in the face."

Adams replied the FBI would like to take Walter's statements down under oath.

"You've made the offer that you'll say all this under oath," Adams said to Walter. "I'd like to arrange through your attorney that I accept his offer to make these statements under oath. And since you're making the allegations again, I'd like to have another interview with you."

Walter, contacted by newsmen Tuesday night after the CBS program, said "I told him (Adams) I didn't need immunity — that I had nothing to hide. It looked then as though they were agreeing it (the message) could be a possibility and that they wanted to cooperate."

Published reports have stated that Senate and House committees of Congress also intent to question Walter about the alleged teletype's existence.

Sen. Richard Schweiker, a Republican member of the Senate Committee on Intelligence Activities, said he would look into the matter within the next two weeks.

It was unclear whether the House Committee on Intelligence would act on the information.

Walter told The Times Herald during the Sept. 7 interview that he personally received the teletype in the early morning hours of Nov. 17, 1963 and immediately contacted five high-level FBI agents to make them aware of the message.

Walter also furnished The Times Herald names of four other FBI employees with whom he claims to have discussed the teletype's existence shortly after the assassination.

When contacted about the matter all said they had no recollection of discussing the matter with Walter, two of them even stating they believed the

account had been fabricated.

Special agents in charge of the New Orleans bureau in 1963 and at present have both denied in wire service reports the existence of such a teletype message.

Harry Maynor, special agent in charge in 1963 and now a security executive in New York City, said he had no "recollection along those lines. Nothing similar to that happened ... I can it is incorrect."

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